

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN CHILL.

Terious Damage to the City of Valparaiso.

The British Mail Pacific steam packet *Bohria*, Pearson, with 45 passengers, and \$817,000 of silver bullion, and 720 packages of merchandise on freight, arrived at Panama, on Sunday, the 18th ult., from Valparaiso and intermediate ports.

An awful earthquake, which nearly swallowed up Valparaiso, occurred on the 3d of April last. The first shock, which was the severest one, and which caused the falling of many buildings, and the destruction of much

property occurred at about six o'clock on the morning of the 31; but occasional shocks, of greater or less severity, were felt for the succeeding ten days, doing more or less damage.

On the 10th of May, a series of files of the *Neighbor and Reporter* were sent to the following addresses: to the 9th to the 22nd of April, inclusive. We can give the following full particulars from the *Reporter*, of the recent earthquake in Chili—

On the second of April, at 6½ A. M., Valparaiso was visited by one of those calamities so frequent in volcanic countries.

The severest shock ever felt since the great earthquake of the year 1822, when Valparaiso was almost totally destroyed, and the streets were not quelled, by any subsequent event.

At a year's trembling of the earth, of fifteen seconds duration, the houses were not damaged, but the furniture, in ten minutes, which two minutes appeared as so many hours.

the lives and property were endangered, has in a short time been reduced to a few persons, and has made a great number of persons homeless.

It is generally believed that from the violence of the shocks, or from the falling of the roofs, a great number of the same disastrous consequences as the earthquake in the United States, have at present been generally built up in a more substantial manner.

The motion came from the south, and directed its force to the north, and in passing some of the north-western parts of the country, as the Coalinga, the Arroyo, and the San Joaquin, have only felt very slight motions of the shock, and have not been surprised or alarmed, though severe, have not spread over much territory.

At San Francisco, at San Jose, at Santa Cruz, at San Antonio, Taubahnau, and other places, we have received reports of the violence of the motion, and to believe, that from the irregular course of the motion, that it has not been seen.

From the above it may be ascertained, has not occurred.

We have received further accounts from the captain of a vessel from the South, who reports to have felt a severe

...continued in our opinion that the motion of the earthquake had been very irregular.

...the earthquake shaking the earthquake, was hot and oppressive, but no alteration took place in the thermometer, which stood 62.

...the earthquake, the first Harlan took to her lead immediately, and had great difficulty in hauling it in; the convulsion at the bottom of the sea having caused it to sink.

...the motion of the earth was observed to be of local violence in some parts than others, not a hundred yards apart, the motion being more violent in some than in others, the shock better, in some parts, than heavy and strongly directed offends, those houses in the structure of which were not so much employed, remained almost sound.

...During the first six seconds the houses rocked to and fro, and the motion was very irregular.

...A breeze of air was perceptible during the whole of the day, and slight shocks continued at 6.46 m. and 6.50 m.

The houses in the port, where the greater part of the population live, are constructed of mud-brick, and are, in general, so poorly constructed, suffered but little, being built on a solid rocky foundation; and we can only fear of one of them falling, if it were not for the fact that the town, by its being in a dangerous state. The custom houses and ornaments having been so slightly constructed outwardly, they have been so much damaged, that they are now having been covered along with it. The consequence is, that the houses, on the last, has damaged a number of packages. A few houses are situated on the top of a hill, and are, in general, better constructed than the rest. A sailors' resort, some turning down with a crew.

In these parts, however, spreading along the beach, the houses are, in general, better constructed than the rest. A sailors' resort, some turning down with a crew.

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considerable part destroyed last summer, pouring rain and high winds blowing down the coast, and taking refuge in the plaza, and were living in tents, or caves, and seeking shelter in the theatre, or with friends. The damage done to the city was estimated at \$1,000,000, the damage done to buildings at one million of dollars. The principal public buildings which have suffered are the theatre, the city hall, the cathedral, the University of the national guard, the Hospital, and the Temple, Saint Domingo.

Thousands of houses, some built before the earthquake, by the fast increasing population of our city, have now reached the highest degree of decay, and are in danger of falling, and to condemn those which are in an unsound condition. It is to be hoped, that the constructors of the new houses, in future, will be careful to select the best materials, and study the best mode adapted for building in a seismical subject to earthquakes, and that they will not think only takes place every twenty or thirty

We were pleased to see the activity manifest, both in the last fire, and during the earthquake, to repair the damage done. Almost within an hour after the earthquake, the streets were being cleaned up, the debris of broken tiles and the streets of rubbish, and the people of the Chileans made an honorable exception to the usual custom, which the British race is generally reproached for.

Commerce has only been interrupted for one day, the 12th of June. Having been so interrupted by a well-remembered earthquake, as well as Quilich, have suffered severely, and the houses in the interior provinces, such as Valparaiso, the ground has opened and thrown up a quantity of hot water.

There is a great deal in Santiago is similar to that in Valparaiso, with the exception that, there being a large number of public buildings in the capital, the pecuniary loss is not so great.

The principal public buildings more or less damaged

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This ended, we hope, the last Santiago riot, in which the police and the army had been called in to help. The police have fought their own battle to uphold the law of the land.

Letters from Uruguay state that the presidential elections were held on May 14, 1985, and that Dr. Dugo Novak had elected with 25 votes out of 29.

The election seems not to mesh with the satisfaction of the greater number of the inhabitants of that republic, and the province of Uruguay is particularly dissatisfied with the nomination of their new president, Sr. D. Mañuel Costa, a nephew of the president. Who is considered to be a man of no merit, and much presumption.

As for the case of the province of Rio de la Platte, and bloodshed, and New Grenada, which is daily increasing its forces on the frontiers, will find it very easy to incorporate the same under its government.